Sidney O. Marcus and Richard N. Jones Houses HO-860 5001 and 5005 Orchard Drive Montgomery Road, Ellicott City Howard County ca. 1947 Private

5001 and 5005 Orchard Drive (ca. 1947) are located in the Kramer Development, which is a linear, oneroad subdivision of post-World War II builder's Cape Cod cottages, located off Montgomery Road, south of downtown Ellicott City in Howard County, Maryland. 5001 and 5005 Orchard Drive are representative of the more than 40 houses that comprise perhaps the only Postwar subdivision in the greater Ellicott City area developed according to a plan over a short period of time. The development retains a homogenous appearance. There are only two house models in the neighborhood. The tiny houses (about 1000 square-feet) are spaced evenly along the street and are all set back a standard 30 feet.

The Sidney O. Marcus and Richard N. Jones Houses and the other houses along Orchard Drive in the Kramer Development embody the effect of national housing trends on the greater Ellicott City area in the mid-20th century. The houses along Orchard Drive demonstrate the pervasiveness of the small house movement and Cape Cod and Colonial Revival style houses in America during the post-World War II building boom. After platting a section of their farm in 1946, Herman and Julia Kramer built the diminutive houses that line Orchard Drive on small lots that are less than a quarter of an acre in size. The Federal Housing Authority funded veteran's housing in the Kramer Development.

	0'1 O M	I 10:1 IN I II	1 0	1									
historic	Sidney O. Marcus.	Sidney O. Marcus, Jr. and Richard N. Jones Houses (preferred)											
other	Orchard Drive; Kr	amer Development											
2. Location													
street and number	5001 and 5005 Or	chard Drive				not for publication							
city, town	Ellicott City					vicinity							
county	Howard												
	nonara		_										
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and mailing add Michael and Carolyn McCorm		ll owners)								
	Property Mae Barth; I			ll owners	telephone	n/a							
10 04 05 040	Property Mae Barth; I	Michael and Carolyn McCorm d Drive; 5005 Orchard Drive	ck	ll owners		n/a 21043							
name street and number city, town	Property Mae Barth; 1 5001 Orchan Ellicott City	Michael and Carolyn McCorm d Drive; 5005 Orchard Drive stat	ck	ll owners	telephone								
name street and number	Property Mae Barth; I 5001 Orchar Ellicott City	Michael and Carolyn McCorm d Drive; 5005 Orchard Drive stat	ck 9 MD	ll owners	telephone								

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- Contributing Resource in National Register District
- Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
- _____ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
- _____ Recorded by HABS/HAER
 - Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
- Other:_____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Co	unt	
district	public	agriculture	landscape	Contributing	Noncon	tributing
X_building(s)	X_private	commerce/trade	recreation/culture	2	0	buildings
structure	both	defense	religion	0	0	sites
site		X domestic	social	0	0	structure
object		education	transportation	0	0	objects
		funerary	work in progress	2	0	Total
		government	unknown			
		health care	vacant/not in use	Number of Contributing Resources		
		industry	other:	previously list	ed in the li	nventory

7. Description

Inventory No. HO-860

Condition

excellent	deteriorated
X_good	ruins
fair	X_altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

5001 and 5005 Orchard Drive (ca. 1947) are located in the Kramer Development, which is a linear, one-road subdivision of post-World War II builder's Cape Cod cottages, located off Montgomery Road, south of downtown Ellicott City in Howard County, Maryland. 5001 and 5005 Orchard Drive are representative of the more than 40 houses that comprise perhaps the only Postwar subdivision in the greater Ellicott City area that was developed according to a plan over a short period of time.

5001 Orhard Drive

Exterior

5001 Orchard Drive (ca. 1947) is a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, end gable Cape Cod cottage that is representative of houses along Orchard Drive in the Kramer Development. 5005 Orchard Drive house is set on a CMU cellar and has steel siding, replacement windows, and an asphalt roof. The house retains its original wood porch hood and a wood six light over two-panel front door.

Originally, Cape Cods along Orchard Drive appear to have had CMU cellars, asbestos shingle siding, one-over-one windows, stone stoops, asphalt roofs, and wood six-light over two panel doors. The front door features appear to have been varied through the neighborhood: some had arched wood porch hoods, some had a sidelight, some had a simple Colonial Revival door frame.

The front facade of 5001 Orchard Drive faces northwest. The front facade is symmetrical about its entry bay. The house retains its original front door, which is a wood six-light over two-panel door. The house has a CMU and brick stoop and shallow concrete stairs, to make the house accessible. The main entry is flanked by two window openings.

Both the southwest and northeast (side) elevations have two 1st story windows, one 2nd story window centered in the gable end, and one cellar window.

The southeast (rear) elevation has been altered by the construction of a deck. The back kitchen door opening and two window openings, which light the bathroom and the dining room, remain. A small gable-roofed entry porch with a door opening extends from the rear elevation and provides a covered entrance to the cellar. This feature exists on some other houses in the neighborhood and it is not known if it they are original or if they are a common alteration.

5005 Orhard Drive

Exterior

5005 Orchard Drive (ca. 1947) is a 1 1/2-story, 3-bay, end gable Cape Cod cottage that is representative of houses along Orchard Drive in the Kramer Development. 5005 Orchard Drive house is set on a CMU cellar and has steel siding, replacement windows, an aluminum porch hood, and an asphalt roof. The house retains stone front steps, decorative shutters, and a wood six light over two-panel front door.

The front facade of 5005 Orchard Drive faces northwest. The front facade is symmetrical about its entry bay. The house retains its original front door, which is a wood six-light over two-panel door. Stone steps and stoop lead to front door and are also original to the house. The main entry is flanked by two window openings.

Both the southwest and northeast (side) elevations have two 1st story windows and one 2nd story window centered in the gable end. The northeast (side) elevation has one cellar window, which is vertically aligned with the northern 1st story window opening.

The southeast elevation has been altered by the construction of a rear family room addition. The back kitchen door has been enlarged to access the family room. The two window openings, which light the bathroom and the dining room remain.

Interior

The interior of 5005 Orchard Drive remains largely intact. The 1st floor plan consists of five rooms and a passage: living room, kitchen, bathroom, dining room (which has a door and could also have been used as a bedroom), and bedroom. The stair is cased in the living room. The 2nd floor plan consists of two bedrooms and a passage. The only change to the floor plan consists of removal of

Inventory No. HO-860

Name Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

a half wall in the 2nd floor to create an open living space. The interior retains wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, wood two-panel doors, and wood trim.

Site and Subdivision

5001 and 5005 Orchard drive are set on small suburban lots in the Kramer Development, which was platted in 1946. The homogenous character of the suburb is the result of a short period of development, planning specifications for lot size and uniform setbacks, deed restrictions dictating dwelling cost, and housing of a similar size, scale, style, and period of construction that was built by a single or small number of builders. Most of the houses along Orchard Drive are Cape Cod cottages, like 5001 and 5005 Orchard Drive. The other variation is a slightly larger house with a cross-gable. The houses are all set 30 feet back from the street and have front walks leading from the street to the front door. A short driveway runs along the north side of 5001 Orchard Drive and the south side of 5005 Orchard Drive. Many of the houses have similar drives, although not every house has a drive and a some have drives that lead back to detached garages located behind the houses. The short drive simply provides an off-street parking pad, since 5001 and 5005 Orchard Drive do not have side doors.

Integrity

On the whole the Kramer Development along Orchard Drive retains integrity. As is typical of working-class housing, most of the houses along Orchard Drive have exterior replacement materials. Many of the tiny Cape Cod cottages also have recent rear or side additions that provide the house with a family room or larger kitchen. Replacement materials and modest side or rear additions do not obscure the houses' forms and relationship to street, which are essential to convey the subdivision's sense of time and place. A few of the houses have been greatly altered through the addition of a full 2nd story and have lost their historic integrity.

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and j	ustify below	
1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 X_ 1900-1999 2000-	 agriculture archeology architecture art commerce communications conservation 	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	 health/medicine industry invention landscape archit law literature maritime history military 	 performing arts philosophy politics/government religion science social history transportation other:
Specific dates	ca. 1947		Architect/Builder	Herman and Julia Kramer (developer)
Construction da	ates ca. 1947			
Evaluation for:				

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Sidney O. Marcus and Richard N. Jones Houses and the other houses along Orchard Drive in the Kramer Development embody the effect of national housing trends on the greater Ellicott City area in the mid-20th century. Constructed as a small linear subdivision off Montgomery Road, just over 40 ca. 1947 builder's Cape Cod cottages line Orchard Drive in the Kramer Development. The Federal Housing Authority funded veteran's housing in the neighborhood after WWII

The houses along Orchard Drive demonstrate the pervasiveness of the small house movement and Cape Cod and Colonial Revival style houses in America during the post-World War II building boom. The development retains a homogenous appearance. After platting a section of their farm in 1946, Herman and Julia Kramer built the diminutive houses that line Orchard Drive on small lots that are less than a quarter of an acre in size. There are only two house models in the neighborhood. The tiny houses (about 1000 square-feet) are spaced evenly along the street and are all set back a standard 30 feet.

Owners and Occupants

Hank Gordon, who inherited 4950 Orchard Drive from his parents (the original owners of the house), confirmed that the houses were built for veterans with Federal Housing Authority funding. Although the houses along Orchard Drive were not yet constructed when his father returned from WWII, they were planned at that time and his parents lived with family until the house was finished.

The Sidney O. Marcus, Jr. family was 5005 Orchard Drive's original owner. Sidney, who was 29 in 1947, grew up in Baltimore City, on Reisterstown Road and Maine Avenue, in the primarily Jewish neighborhoods on Baltimore's northwest side.¹ His father was merchant. The tiny Cape Cod developments were generally considered to be starter homes. The Marcus family remained on Orchard Drive until 1954. Although 5005 Orchard Drive followed the expected pattern and traded hands regularly between 1954 and 1977, the current owners have lived there since 1977. Furthermore, many of the houses in the neighborhood are still occupied by original owners, their children, or grandchildren.

The Barth family is the fourth owner of 5001 Orchard Drive.² They have lived in the house since 1966. Both Stanley and Mae Barth were raised in Howard County, the children of tenant farmers. Stanley Barth, a mechanic, passed away and Mae Barth now lives with her son Gordon and his wife.

Cape Cod Cottages

Ca. 1936-1955 Cape Cod cottages are the most common building type in the greater Ellicott City area (outside the historic district).³ This reflects the nation at large; the Cape Cod cottage was the most prevalent American house type of the period. As stated in the

¹ Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of United States: 1920, Population Schedule, E.D. 263, Sheet 21A, Department of Commerce – Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of United States: 1930, Population Schedule, E.D. 468, Sheet 5B.
 ² Nothing is known, to date, about the original owners, Richard and Winifred Jones, because Jones is such a common name.

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Name Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

Architectural Forum in 1949, "The Cape Cod Cottage is perhaps the most familiar building style in all of twentieth century America. Since the 1930's, when the modern version of this design began appearing regularly in the home magazines, it has become almost a national institution." ⁴

The defining characteristics of the Cape Cod cottage are described thus by Royal Barry Wills, an architect who wrote prolifically about and designed award-winning Cape Cods:

[The Cape Cod cottage] may be described as a smaller and simpler version of the early New England colonial house. The Cape Cod cottage was either a one-story or a story-and-a-half house, with a plain gable roof. Siding or shingle covered the walls. Usually, the front of the house was formally balanced, with the door in the center and one or two windows on each side. The doorway detail varied from the simplest sort of frame to a quiet and restrained use of pilasters and moldings taken from classical ornament. A row of windowpanes above the door or up and down each side was sometimes used. Small-paned, double-hung windows with wooden shutters were typical.

For all its small size and lack of pretentiousness, the Cape Cod cottage has a dignified sedate personality. A more satisfactory model for a small house can scarcely be found.⁵

The popularity of the Cape Cod cottage was a product of promotion by Federal Government, the popular media, and the builders, which aligned with the conservative tastes of the American consumer. The Federal government endorsed the construction of small houses and set construction and subdivision standards in the years following the Great Depression. The Cape Cod cottage was regularly featured in the house designs published in FHA's **Principles of Planning Small Houses** beginning in 1936.⁶ The FHA insured mortgages that allowed Americans to buy houses with only 10-20% down payments. Thus, the standards they set transformed the typical American house.

Developers felt secure providing Cape Cod cottages because they knew they would be approved for FHA mortgage insurance and traditional buyers would seek them out. As stated by Alfred Levitt, who built thousands of Cape Cods in Levittown, "The Cape Cod was and still is the most efficient house ever developed in America."⁷

As the economy recovered after the Depression there was an enormous demand for new houses. During the Depression, housing starts dwindled and young couples typically either remained in the homes of their parents or moved into rental units. Between 1907 and the depression, Americans built 400,000 new dwelling units per year.⁸ In 1934, only 50,000 single family and two family houses were built nationwide.⁹ The American population had lost confidence in their economic stability and new house buyers sought inexpensive homes that they felt sure they could hold onto even in the face of uncertain financial futures. The insecurity of the era is summed up in the introduction of **Better Houses for Budgeteers**:

³ Of just over 700 buildings in the survey area, about 300 were built between 1935 and 1955. Most of these are variations of the Cape Cod cottage.

⁴ "The Cape Cod Cottage," Architectural Forum, v. 90 #3 (March 1949): 10.

⁵ Royal Barry Wills, Houses for Good Living, p. 182.

⁶ David L. Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, "National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs," 61.

⁷ "The Cape Cod Cottage," Architectural Forum, v. 90 #3 (March 1949): 10.

⁸ Royal Barry Wills, Better Houses for Budgeteers: 5.

⁹ Stewart McDonald, "The Federal Housing Administration," The Architectural Forum: 1938 Book of Small Houses," xxi.

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Name Continuation Sheet

Number <u>8</u> Page 2

We have clung to our basic living standards during the last decade of social and economic mutation: but we are changed men and women nonetheless. We find ourselves stripped of old securities and facing a world in rapid motion toward a new and unpredictable state of equilibrium. This poses a problem in conservative, defensive living.¹⁰

Furthermore, changes in American lifestyles meant that middle class families were spending less time in their homes and that working class families wanted to build houses that looked similar to middle class houses. These trends both reinforced the popularity of small Cape Cod cottage.

Homeownership was intended to be a powerful economic engine. It was also a subtle means of social control. The Depression destabilized not only the American economy, but also American wage-earning culture in general. Homeownership was promoted as a means of fighting radical political movements:

Socialism and communism do not take root in the ranks of those who have their feet firmly embedded in the sod of America through home ownership.¹¹

Veterans' housing, regulated by the FHA, reinforced these values in the years immediately after Word War II.

Popular women's and architectural magazines also promulgated the small house movement. As stated in the 1937 House Beautiful Building Manual:

Great changes have taken place in the sphere of small house building during these past two years. They were the inevitable, as everyone knew as soon as the darkest depression days were succeeded by lighter ones. There is a wholly new approach to house building....

The aesthetics of the Cape Cod cottage, and the return to the Colonial style in general, reflect the American turn to more austere national styles in the post-Depression and World War II eras.

The small house movement left a remarkable array of Cape Cods in the greater Ellicott City area that vary from fairly large homes that that attempted to closely adhere to historic precedents to tiny Levittown type builder's Capes like those on Orchard Drive. The largest Capes typically have massive center chimneys, Colonial Revival front door configurations with sidelights and transoms, small multiple pane wood windows, and multi-part massing intended to replicate generations of later additions, such as garages attached to the main house with a breezeway. These high-end Capes are fairly rare in the area. The mid-range Cape is the most common. These use the basic Cape form and freely take from Colonial Revival architectural elements for ornamentation, but also incorporate more contemporary popular features, such as screened-in porches, dormer windows, end chimneys, paired and picture windows, and brick

¹¹ A.S. Freed, "Home Building by Private Enterprise," address before the Cambridge, Massachusetts, League of Women Voters (26 February 1936): mimeograph, 3. Cited in John P. Dean, Homeownership; Is It Sound? (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1945):
 4. Cited in Barbara M. Kelly, Ph.D., The Houses of Levittown in the Context of Postwar American Culture.

¹⁰ Royal Barry Wills, Better Houses for Budgeteers: 5.

Name Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

and stone construction materials. The most affordable version of the Cape Cod cottage in Howard County is the builder's Cape, like those on Orchard Drive. The builder's Capes, which were often constructed by a developer, are highly standardized and have a minimum of extra features. They retain the basic 1 1/2-story boxy Cape form and perhaps some glance towards Colonial Revival detailing, such as a door frame. The builder's Capes also sometimes stray from the true end-gable form of the Cape Cod cottage and have a front cross gable that house the hall and stair.

Inventory No. HO-860

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HO-860

Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002.

Architectural Forum. Book of Small Houses, 1938.

Department of Commerce - Bureau of the Census. Census of United States: Population Schedule, 1930.

House Beautiful. Building Manual, Spring 1937.

Howard County Land Records, Dorsey Building, Columbia. See attached chain of title for specific libers and folios.

Goold, Jennifer. Interview Carolyn McCormick, and Barths.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property _	11, 238 square feet each			
Acreage of historical setting	11,238 square feet each			
Quadrangle name	Savage	Quadrangle scale:	1:24,000	

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the Sidney O. Marcus, Jr. and Richard N. Jones Houses corresponds to Howard County Map 31, Grid 14, Parcels 87 and 88, which are the building's current legal lots.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Jennifer Goold, Historic Sites Surveyor								
organization	Howard County Department of Plann	ing & Zoning date	February 1, 2005						
street & number	3430 Courthouse Drive	telephone	410-313-4335						
city or town	Ellicott City	state	MD						

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust DHCD/DHCP 100 Community Place Crownsville, MD 21032-2023 410-514-7600

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Name Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Kelly, Barbara M. "The Houses of Levittown in the Context of Postwar American Culture," http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/Kelly.pdf.

Sharp, Henry, K. The Patapsco Valley: Cradle of the Industrial Revolution. Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 2001.

Wills, Royal Barry. Better Houses for Budgeteers. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., 1941.

Wills, Royal Barry. Houses for Good Living. New York: Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., ca. 1940.

GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS.	PRICE	ACREAGE	COMMENTS
Danny Wayne Ward and Mary Ellen Ward	Michael P. McCormick	10-24- 1977	852	149	Deed	10.00	11,238 square feet	Lot 19, Kramer Development, Orchard Drive
Noah Lawson and Rhoda Lawson	Danny Wayne Ward and Mary Ellen Ward	08-18- 1976	782	235	Deed	10.00	U.	и.
L. Earl Gaffney and Fay H. Gaffney	Noah Lawson and Rhoda Lawson	05-13- 1975	721	608	Deed	5.00		и
Leonard F. Miller and Yvonne C. Miller	Paradise Building Association	01-03- 1961	363	551	Mortgage	9500.00	"	n
Foster Perry and Margaret A. Perry	Leonard F. Miller and Yvonne C. Miller	12-30- 1960	363	546	Lease	240.00/ per annum	"	" land rent
Foster Perry and Margaret A. Perry	L Earl Gaffney and Fay H. Gaffney	12-30- 1960	363	549	Deed	2000.00	"	Lot 19, Kramer Development, Orchard Drive
Sidney O. Marcus, Jr. and Lois H. Marcus	Foster Perry and Margaret A. Perry	04-06- 1954	255	264	Deed	5.00	"	m
Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia C. Kramer	Sidney O. Marcus Jr. and Lois H. Marcus	05-12- 1947	197	516	Deed	5.00	n	i n
Sidney O. Marcus, Jr. and Lois H. Marcus	Woodbine National Bank	05-12- 1947	197	518	Mortgage	7200.00		m
Sidney O. Marcus, Jr. and Lois H. Marcus	Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia C. Kramer	05-12- 1947	197	516	Deed	5.00		0.00
Marie F. Myers, unmarried	Herman H. Kramer and Julia C. Kramer	05-22- 1946	190	182	Deed	5.00	20	n

Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia C. Kramer	Marie F. Meyers, unmarried	05-22- 1946	190	178	Deed	5.00	"	 A) Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia Kramer, his wife owned a tract of land on the northeast side of the Old Montgomery Road, a part of which they have caused to be plated into lots and avenues or streets B) They wanted to subject the lots of land to covenants C In order to make the covenants binding they transferred the land to Marie Myers with the understanding that the land would be
								 transferred back to them. 1) All the lots included in said tract shall be residential lots and shall be used exclusively for single family homes and associated garages 2) Houses shall cost no less than \$4000 3) Setbacks of at least 30 feet 4) No noxious or offensive trade 5) No brewery, distillery, malthouse, slaughterhouse, brass foundry, tin, nail, iron
								or other foundry, limekiln, stone quarry, cement mill, sugar refinery, crematory, graveyard, jail, penitentiary, house of correction, hospital, asylum, sanatorium or institution of like or kindred nature, stable of any kind, cattle yard, hog pen, cesspool, nor any plant, manufactory or establishment for the purpose of making soap, candles, starch, vitriol, vinegar, glue, ink, turpentine, oil, lamp black, gunpowder, dynamite or other explosive, baking powder, cream of tartar,
2 of 4								gas, asphalt or fertilizer, nor for bone boiling, 3/1/05

								 fat boiling, dyeing, tanning, dressing or preparing of skins, hides or leather, nor shall any hogs, cattle or other livestock be kept thereon. 6) No spiritous, vinous or fermented liquors should be manufactured or sold, wither at wholesale or retail, upon any said lots. 7) No lot, or any part thereof, shall be used, occupied by or conveyed to a Negro, or persons of Negro descent or extraction, except that this restriction shall not apply to Negroes employed as domestics thereon. 8) No trailer, tent, shack, garage, barn, or other outbuilding erected or moved on any part of any lot at anytime shall be used as a residence temporarily or permanently, nor shall any basement be so used, nor shall any residence of a temporary character be erected. 9) No structure shall be moved on any lot unless it shall conform to and comply with the requirements hereintofore. 10) No privy shall be maintained, placed or suffered to remain upon any lot.
Reuben D. Rogers, trustee	Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia C. Kramer (Hagerstown)	06-02- 1917	103	512	Deed	\$3000	51 acres	Reuben Rogers was appointed Trustee to sell the land at auction in the court case between Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and wife et als. (plaintiff) and John A Kramer and wife et als. (defendants)
Herman H. Kramer	Dorothy Kraft	01-23- 1913	94	275	Mortgage	2500.00	51 acres	

CHAIN OF TITLE

William F. Kerger and Blanche V.	Herman H. Kramer	01-23- 1913	94	273	Deed	5.00	51 acres	
Kerger								

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HO-860 Richard N. Jones House 5001 Orchard Drive, Ellicott City Howard County

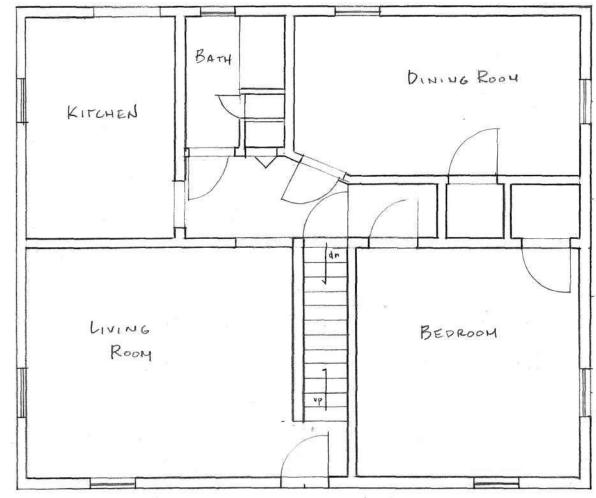
GRANTOR	GRANTEE	DATE	LIBER	FOLIO	TRANS.	PRICE	ACREAGE	COMMENTS
Mertie Garland and	Stanley L. Barth	11-30-	463	363	Deed	5.00	11,238 SF	Lot number 21 on Orchard Drive, as shown on
Dorothy B. Garland	and Mae M. Barth	1966						the plat of "Kramer Development"
Michael J. Ferrick	Mertie Garland	08-30-	302	128	Deed	5.00		n
and Emma V.	and Dorothy B.	1957						
Ferrick	Garland							
Richard N. Jones	Michael J. Ferrick	12-18-	221	514	Deed	5.00	н	н
and Winifred W.	and Emma V.	1950						
Jones	Ferrick							
Herman H. Kramer	Richard N. Jones	07-03-	198	577	Deed	5.00	"	n
and Julia C. Kramer	and Winifred W.	1947		Netholis				
	Jones							
Marie F. Myers,	Herman H.	05-22-	190	182	Deed	5.00	"	"
unmarried	Kramer and Julia	1946						
	C. Kramer							

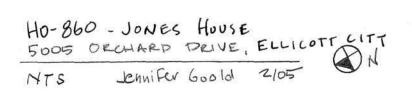
HO-860 Richard N. Jones House 5001 Orchard Drive, Ellicott City Howard County

Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia C. Kramer	Marie F. Meyers, unmarried	05-22- 1946	190	178	Deed	5.00	/н	 A) Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia Kramer, his wife owned a tract of land on the northeast side of the Old Montgomery Road, a part of which they have caused to be plated into lots and avenues or streets B) They wanted to subject the lots of land to covenants C In order to make the covenants binding they transferred the land to Marie Myers with the understanding that the land would be transferred back to them. 1) All the lots included in said tract shall be residential lots and shall be used exclusively for single family homes and associated garages 2) Houses shall cost no less than \$4000 3) Setbacks of at least 30 feet 4) No noxious or offensive trade 5) No brewery, distillery, malthouse, slaughterhouse, brass foundry, tin, nail, iron or other foundry, limekiln, stone quarry, cement mill, sugar refinery, crematory, graveyard, jail, penientiary, house of correction, hospital, asylum, sanatorium or institution of like or kindred nature, stable of any kind, cattle yard, hog pen, cesspool, nor any plant, manufactory or establishment for the purpose of making soap, candles, starch, vitriol, vinegar, glue, ink, turpentine, oil, lamp black, gunpowder, dynamite or other explosive, baking powder, cream of tartar, gas, asphalt or fertilizer, nor for bone boiling, fat boiling, dyeing, tanning, dressing or preparing of skins, hides or leather, nor shall any hogs, cattle or other livestock be kept thereon. 6) No spiritous, vinous or fermented liquors should be manufactured or sold, wither at wholesale or retail, upon any said lots. 7) No lot, or any part thereof, shall be used, occupied by or conveyed to a Negro, or persons of Negro descent or extraction, except that this restriction shall not apply to Negroes employed as domestics thereon. 8) No trailer, tent, shack, garage, barn, or other outbuilding erected or moved on any part of any lot at anytime shall be used as a residence temporarily or permanently, nor shall any base
								 basement be so used, nor shall any residence of a temporary character be erected. 9) No structure shall be moved on any lot unless it shall conform to and comply with the requirements hereintofore 10) No privy shall be maintained, placed or suffered to remain upon any lot.

HO-860 Richard N. Jones House 5001 Orchard Drive, Ellicott City Howard County

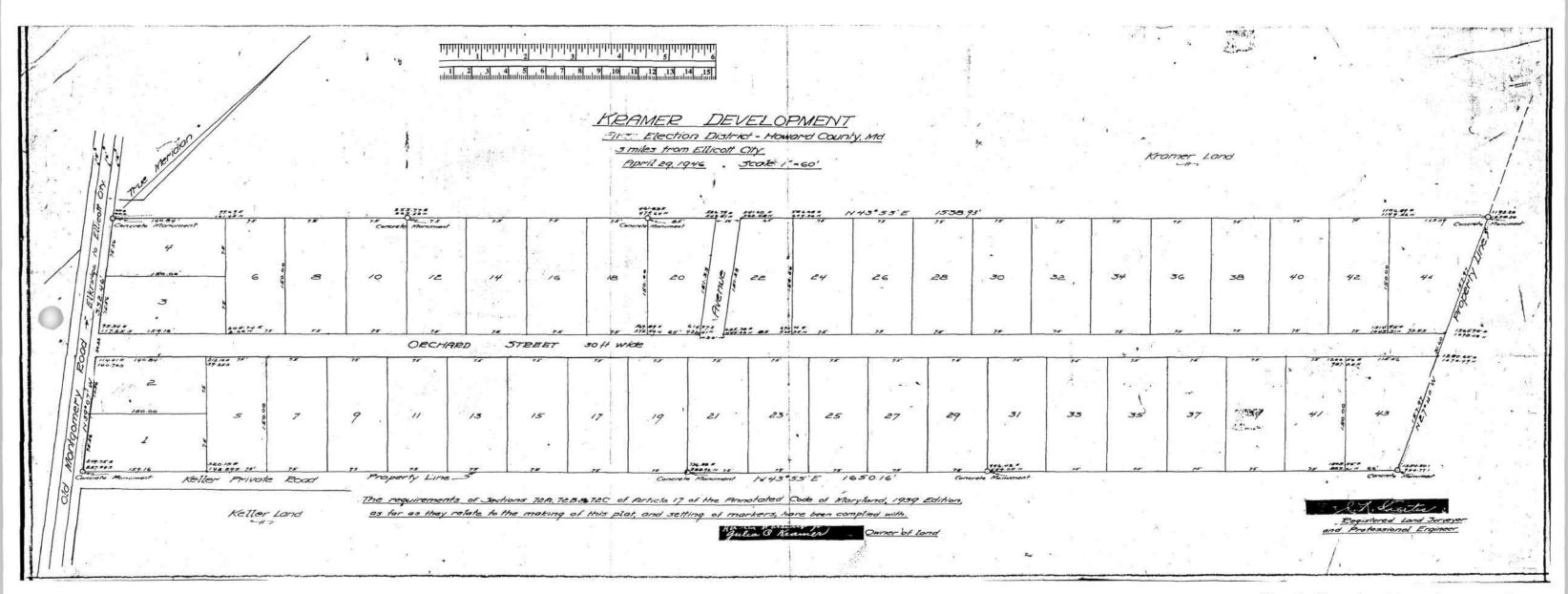
Reuben D. Rogers, trustee	Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and Julia C. Kramer (Hagerstown)	06-02- 1917	103	512	Deed	\$3000	51 acres	Reuben Rogers was appointed Trustee to sell the land at auction in the court case between Herman H. Kramer, Jr. and wife et als. (plaintiff) and John A Kramer and wife et als. (defendants)
Herman H. Kramer	Dorothy Kraft	01-23- 1913	94	275	Mortgage	2500.00	51 acres	
William F. Kerger and Blanche V. Kerger	Herman H. Kramer	01-23- 1913	94	273	Deed	5.00	51 acres	







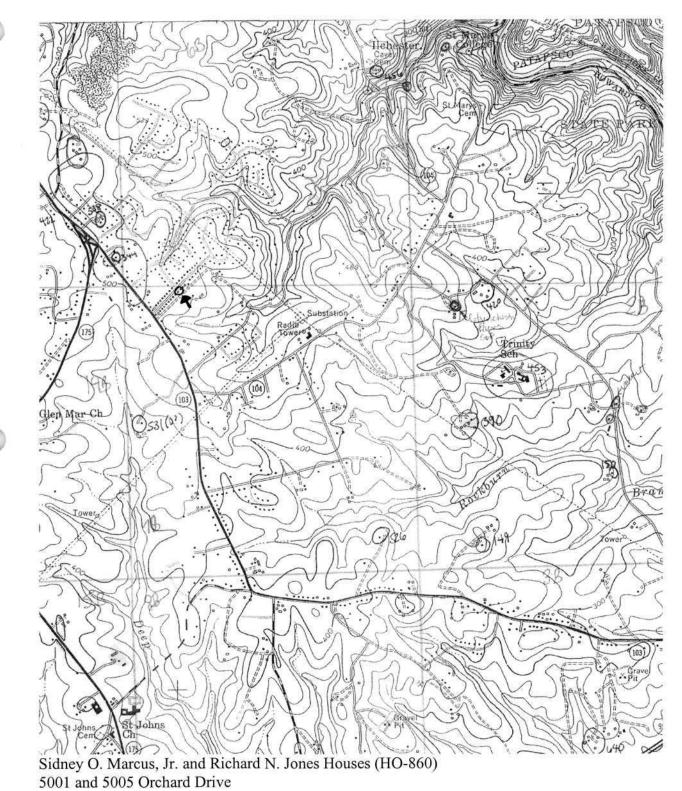
Sidney O. Marcus, Jr. and Richard N. Jones Houses (HO-860) 5001 and 5005 Orchard Road Ellicott City, Howard County *Site Plan/Aerial Photo*



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HO-BOD- JONES & MARCUS HOUSES ORCHARD DRIVE, ELLICOTT CITT



Ellicott City, Howard County USGS Savage Quad



- HO-860
- 5005 Orchard Drive, Kramer Development Howard County, MD Jennifer 60010
- 1/05 MDSHPO
- View SW, Shows Streetscope.
- 1066



- HO-860
- 5005 Orchard Drive, Kramer Development Howard County, MD Jennifer Goold
- 1/05 MD SHIPO
- View SF.
- Shows Streets cape

2066



- Ho 860
- 5005 Orchard Prive, Kramer Development
- Howard County, 4D Jennifer boold
- 1/05
- MD SHPO
- View S. Shows front facade to atten on to fight state of the state of



40-860 5001 Orchard Drive, Kvaner Development Howard County, MD Jennifer 60010 105 ND SHPO Shows front+ 15-2-N N T- 2721 View S. 9K1-SETT </01:24 >052 Sdi forade. Hof 6



- HO- 860
- Howard County, MD Jennifer Goold
- 1/05 MD SH(PO 1/05 MD SH(PO
- View F. Shows Front + Gade facade. 5066



HO-860

6066

- Howard County, MD Jennifer Goold
- V65 ND SHPS (NO - 20 - 200 - 2
- View NW, Shows rear facade.